## THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

VOL. XXII, NO. 14.

## INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. MINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE NEW SENTINEL OFFICE. NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM,

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## Selected Miscellany.

Judge McCarty said: He had gloomy forebodings for the future of the country. The ordeal of this civil war is to test the stability of onr Government, and the fitness of our people for self-government. If with wise and salutary laws-security for life and property-with commerce, agriculture, and the arts all flourishingwith every element of wealth and prosperity around us-a part of society thus blessed shall attempt to reverse this picture, and crumble to a heap of ruins our institutions, we may well have ground for doubt. If the demons of discord and hate are too potent for fraternal love-if bigotry is to master tolerance-if frenzied madness is to rule over reason and statesmanship—if conserva-tism-is to yield to fanaticism—anarchy be substituted for law-mobs to riot in licentiousness, the days of the republic are then numbered. We all have a common stake in the future destiny of our Government-all owe the military duty of crushing treason against it, and all owe the political duty of preserving and maintaining it. And here let me say he who would exclude his co-sovereign from his voice and weight in the legislation and policy of the country, exhibits the spirit of the despot and not of the republican; and he who would become the slavish echo of power, or would abdicate his political rights and duties, or suffer them to be wrested from

him is not a free man, but a slave and a coward. And here, as Democratic loyalty has been impeached and libelled, let me run a parallel between Democratic loyalty and the loyalty of others-not to criminate others, but to vindicate the Democratic party of the Northwest. Loyalty is but fidelity to the Constitution and the laws. This is the test, as law is the only sovereign in a republic, we owe no allegiance to Mr. Lincoln-we owe it to his constitutional prerogatives only. The annullment of the whole Constitution (as done by the South) are acts of visloyalty; but the annullment of any part of it is equally an act of disloyalty. Abolitionists have advocated a higher law than the Constitution, and one at war with it. When have Democrats done it? Abolitionists, in many localities, have annulled the fugitive slave law, and wrested from the custody of the law fugitives from labor, and armed posses have been required to enforce the laws. When has Democracy done so?

Slavery is guaranteed and protected in and by the Constitution. Abolitionists have waged a crusade against it. When has Democracy done

Mr. Sumuer's bill proposed to blot out State sovereignty, and degrade it to territorial vassalage. When did Democracy urge such revolutionary measures? During the reign of Know Nothingism and

Ping Uglyism at Louisville, Baltimore and elsewhere, the sceptre of sovereignty-the elective franchise—was wrested from the people. When have the Democracy thus outraged the elective franchise and law? The Constitution forbids the abridgement of

the liberty of the press, and the liberty of speech, and guarantees a speedy trial to a man deprived of his liberty: When has Democracy suppressed presses! when struck down the liberty of speech? and when denied a speedy trial to a prisoner? Measure these acts by the legal test of disloyalty, by the standard of fidelity to law, and apply it to Democracy and the enemies and libellers of

Why, my fellow citizens, the great Burke once

plundered, piracy on the high seas inaugurated, our capital threatened, I felt that I was a co-heir of this Government, one of the guardians of its liberties, with a stake in its future destinies, and gorged themselves with blood and pillage. Be an oath of allegiance on my conscience to uphold the Constitution, enforce the laws and pre-serve the Union, and my voice was raised for the my life—and believing that the great stake imwar. But I never dreamed that this one duty of periled by this war looks to the enlightened patthe warrior required an abdication of my political rights or duties or that Democracy and loyal- which stifles it. I will not stoop to mask my ty were so in conflict that they could not co- political speeches under war speeches-nor to

souls with cowardice that they can not fight, it is an argument against it; if it so impoverishes this cry of no party is but the mask of party to their purse that they can not aid with money, it swell its muster rolls, and affiliate De is an argument against it; if it so benumbs their faculties and unfits them for legislation, it is an —I will tear off the mask and defy the gratuitous argument against it. Does a war destroy the advice to leave the vessel of State with a crew immutability of principle? Does it make truth a not competent to save it. We Democrats were liar? Is the head robbed of its wisdom or the taunted in times past when we warned the counheart of its patriotism! if so then this self-stulti- try of its dangers-as Union savers-and my fication and the renunciation of Democracy is hope is that we may save it from Union wrecka duty. But I fear me such were never inoc- ers North and South, and "purge the land to a

ulated with genuine Democratic matter. True Democracy nerves the heart to battle for in the battlefield, and also in the political arena -the motive is as hallowed, the duty as impera- and the Union as it was; and what have we totive, in the one case as in the other. Now the protection of slavery was the price of the Union, and is as essential to its preservation as it was to its formation. Yet there is a class of men who would take the benefits of the Constitution and reject its conditions, men who would rob the South

zeal and imperil all our liberties for the triumph of their doctrines; and men South who put slavery above law, above Constitution, above peace, above the safety of our liberties, are alike disturbers of society. It is not, fellow-citizens, in parchment Constitutions that your liberties are embalmed, but in the spirit of the people, the tolerance of equal rights, as political communi-ties, or as men, but the absence of that dog-matic infalibility which arrogates superior wis-OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. dom or virtue to our neighbor, and a firm anchorage to laws which are, or ought to be, the potential guarantees of all our rights.

My fellow countrymen, the logic of passing events have burned into my brain the impression that the conservatives of the country must save it, if it is saved. It is not party triumphs, as such, that I seek, but the triumph of truth over er-publican friends in Indiana are not generally Abolitiouists, indeed many of them deem it an insult to be called an Abolitionist. Let me ask them if their forces are not united and if the triumphs of Abolitionism is not due to their

Mr. Clay, in life and death, for his sentiments still live, refused to merge or affiliate with Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Wdekly Sextest, will be charged the full Daily rates, at the whole fabric of Southern society, and with one-half the Weekly rates added. Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; upon this question we stand where Clay did. But where do his former worshipers stand? Echo can not fail to answer where.

One word as to the conduct of the war. Can any man fail to see that if the statesmanship in Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of council or the military skill in the field had special Notices, iften lines or over, will be charged double borne any relation to the patriotism and giant might of the people, the rebellion would have Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description long since been crushed. The people have to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the thundered their power into the drowsy ear of Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in the Administration-have demanded to be all cases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedlion to crush it. But hope has almost sickened ings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not over the protracted struggle and its hitherto indecisive results.

Congress by its action and the speeches of its

members betraved the desire of a large party to wage this war for purposes ulterior to the inforcement of the laws. Was it wise or politic under the theory that the secession ordinances are null and void and the Constitution still in force South-to ask that the army should be wielded to emancipate slaves-was it politic to rob the loyal people South of lever and fulcrum by which the loyalty of the South could be rekindled? Not content with this, they adopted an odious, stringent protective tariff to swell the bloated fortunes of the factories-not only exonerating this class from their just quota of the Speech of Hon. Wm. M. McCurty at the expenses of the Government-but subsidizing he consumers as tributaries to their wealth by the exclusion of foreign competition-measures unpopular in the South, seeming to close the door to conciliation and strike a suicidal blow at the hope of a reconstruction of our Government. I have not the leisure to go into this tariff question-suffice it that it is a covert and disguised levy of revenue by which the tax-paver pays to Government the duty on imported goods. and sometimes to some individual or corporation the amount of the duty when not imported, in the shape of price for goods, wares, &c. The tribute to Government we may cheerfully paybut I protest against tribute to the over-grown ortunes of the Lawrences and Eastern fac-

The present tariff being almost prohibitory in its character, the tribute and the tax under it is almost exclusively paid to individuals. The significant facts, that we go to the East for all large loans-that the interest on money there is but about one-half what it is in the West-that the factories are realizing larger profits and dividends than ever before, whilst our staples are dwarfed in value-that we pay more for nearly every article in our shops and stores and get so much less for our products, tells, the story of partial and unjust legislation, and yet their fabrics are excluded from a Southern market, as well as our bacon, flour, &c.; and if your members of Congress are so ignorant of the science of political economy, or guilty of that infidelity to equal justice as to allow the East the markets of the world as against your products, and deny you a like liberty as against theirs, they are not fit to represent you in the councils of the nation unless you desire by stress of legislation money to be filched from your pockets to enrich men much richer than you are. The reasons urged for the protective system do not rise to the dignity of arguments. The West must be and I predict will be an unit

their eyes to Republican misrule. My friend Owen, whose eye like the poet's "in a fine phrenzy rolling, glances from earth," if not "to heaven," to "foot-prints" on its confines, is out for emancipation -ever true to his worship of chimeras for human happiness. I do not question his motives-but save in and by revolution where is the warrant of power in the Federal Government as against a loyal slaveholder to manumit his slaves? The crime of treason may work forfeiture; but where is the power to annul State laws not in conflict with the Federal power! It may be in bayonets, or it may be in the sayings of Senators, that in war laws are silent. In other words, to defeat revolution we must resort to revolution; to protect, we must

upon this question. If reason does not bring

this conviction, their impoverishment will open

violate: to preserve, we must destroy No one will pretend that war adds to or subtracts from the Constitution, and where will you find power in Congress or the President to wield the army in time of peace (or war) to destroy slavery in the States, and yet the Tribune and kindred papers say that the war will not terminate until slavery, its exciting cause, is abol-

Are all constitutional limitations upon power and all guaranties to be blotted out under the cloak of enforcing law against rebel subjects. Let me ask you if there is not as much loyalty in fighting to preserve a legal institution as to

overthrow it? Is not the argument of the Secretary of the Navy and late Secretary of War, for manning our ships and garrisoning our forts south with said that he who set up his will against law, was negroes, because the climate was deadly to the alike the enemy of society and the enemy of whites, an argument for their use in cotton and God. Who are in this category-Abolitionists rice fields? Does the character of the allotted work vary the crime of servitude? Is there You all recollect, fellow citizens, when Web- much less danger or less despotism in one than ster voted for the compromise measures of 1850, the other? If the necessity of the resort to negro to avert the calamities of civil war, that Fancuil labor is felt by Government, where is the abstract Hall, the cradle of liberty, was closed to his elo- right and wrong of it? As a commander I would use queut lips by the fanatics of Boston; and how negroes for servile labor, but do not degrade our nobly he vindicated the liberty of speech, not as a soldiers to the peership of negroes nor risk the right, but as a duty "in times of peace and in times of war," as a legacy which, if he left no other, he would bequeath his children. And you which the slaves of St. Domingo were guilty. In also know that Jefferson, the great Apostle of vain does history teach by example, if we do not Liberty, once knelt and swore eternal hostility to profit by its lessons. There are some other lessons every fetter upon human thought and human of the French revolution written in blood, which conscience, and his great battle against, and vie- the "multitudinous seas" will not wash out. tory over, the alien and sedition law, was for the Whatarethey that Lafayette, Mirabeau, Barnave when our forts were seized and our mints and like Acteon were devoured by their own lieving as I do that all liberty must perish with riotism of the land, I denounce that despotism ask my servants in the White House or in Con-If men believe that Democracy so palsies their gress for liberties enthroned higher than they are -in the Constitution itself--and if I believe that prestine health," by a conquest of secession South by arins and abolitionism North, at the

Democracy shouts for the Constitution as it is of its guarantees—men whose aimis to arouse public sentiment into a furious hostility to slavery, and if they do not mean its extirpation what do they mean? Men North who put slavery above the Constitution, above law, above peace, above everything—who persecute it with a fanatic's men—is a novel chapter at least in our history.

Some of our pious Abolitionists hold it trea- Northern, negroes be put to work in digging son to discuss military or political questions during a war. The skillful mariner, amidst storms and dangers, studies his charts for safety, and our perils are a greater stimulous for patriotic exertions; and a the people have not virtue and intelligence enough for self-government, then our Republic is played ont.

Northern, negroes he put to work in digging trenches, driving teams, felling timber, taking charge of the ambulances and the wounded, cooking and other operations of the camp and the field upon which it is now necessary to employ white soldiers, greatly diminishing the effective strength of the army. Let the blacks be put to this kind of service, and their labors will

And I trust, in conclusion, that if the voices of become more valuable than if they were armed. Washington, Jackson, Clay and Webster, speak- But never let weapons be put into the hands of a ing from the grave, have not been sufficient to race not destined for political equality. warn us against sectional controversies, that the The difference between the President and these bitter fruits we now experience will teach us the men is that he is practical, and, besides, adheres

wisdom of their counsels. ury; and a partisan press is willing to make the success -N Y. Herald. war itself an instrument of partisan triumph. Many even desire that the army itself shall be the instrument for the abolition of slavery and the triumph of their doctrines, and deluge the

the advantages which the other race enjoy, are freemen, I suppose. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free; but on this broad continent The President—Period

he tells the world he declines to have anything to der of your life, perhaps more so than you can in do with it, and does his worst to prevent ealist- any toreign country, and hence you may come to ments for the army. He says "it is sweet to die the conclusion that you have nothing to do with for a principle that is world-wide and eternal in the idea of going to a foreign country. This is its duration-universal liberty to mankind." He (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely sel holds that blacks are naturally equal to white fish view of the case. But you ought to do men, and quotes the Declaration of Independence | something to help those who are not so fortunate that God has created all men free and equal, ig- as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the noring the fact that those who drew up that docu- part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you ment never thought of including negroes. Other- free colored people to remain with us. Now if wise they stultified themselves. It was purely a you could give a start to the white people, you white man's Government that was founded by would open a wide door for many to be made Washington, Jefferson and their compatriots, free. If we deal with those who are not free at Mr. Clay alludes to the case of the Czar freeing the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded twenty millions of serfs. But these are of the by slavery, we have very poor material to start same race of the Czar himself and the highest no. with. If intelligent colored men, such as are being, therefore, in the case. The emancipated be accomplished. It is exceedingly important Russian serts are susceptible of the highest free- that we have men at the beginning capable of dom and civilization. Not so the American ne- thinking, as white men, and not those who have

of universal emancipation. What then must we respect as the white people. It is a cheering think of Mr. Clay's patriotism, when he is capa- thought throughout life that something can be ble of uttering such language as the following: | done to ameliorate the condition of those who have How? By my friend Seward-taking dinner and is difficult to make a man miserable while he drinks? [Laughter and applause.] You are feels he is worthy of himself and claims kindred going to conquer the South by taking the sword | to the great God who made him. In the Ameriin one hand and shackles in the other. You are can Revolutionary war sacrifices were made by going to conquer the South with one portion of men engaged in it, but they were cheered by the "by fighting their battles and your own." [Ap-plause ] How long have you tried it? For ing none of his own. been carrying on the war. Upon such principles ones. They are not all American colonists the world. On these principles you never can conquer; and I am told by men high in power try. Many of the original settles have died, yet, that the capital is still in danger. Gentlemen, like people elsewhere, their offspring outnumber how much longer is this thing to continue? As those deceased. The question is, if the colored for myself, never, so help me God, will I draw a people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not sword to keep the chains upon another fellow there? One reason for an unwillingnesss to do being. [Tremendous applause.] Suppose, gen- so is that some of you would rather remain withtlemen, that you succeed upon the present policy. in reach of the country of your nativity. I do what have you gained? Better recognize the not know how much attachment you may have Southern Confederacy at once, and stop this toward our race. It does not strike me that you effusion of blood, than to continue in this present have the greatest reason to love them. But still ruinous policy, or have even a restoration of the Union as it was. Change your policy and say place I am thinking about having for a colony is that you are in earnest. Send an ambassador- in Central America. It is nearer to us than Li me, if you will, much as the slaveholders hate me beria-not much more than one-fourth as far as and I them-to Jeff. Davis, with a message that Liberia, and within seven days' run by steamers. if he will consent to have the rebels lay down Unlike Liberia, it is on a great line of travel-it their arms and come again under the protection is a highway. The country is a very excellen of the old flag and Constitution, that protection one for any people, and with great natural re-will be granted him; but if not, warn him of the sources and advantages, and especially because of

and if necessary desolate the whole South. Mr. Clay then draws a terrible picture of our particular place I have in view is to be a great debt and bankruptcy, says we can never conquer, highway from the Atlantic or Caribbean Sea, and swears that he will never draw a sword to the Pacific Ocean, and this particular place has all fight for the Union as it was and the Constitution | the advantages for a colony. On both sides there as it is. Further, he proposes to recognize the are harbors among the first in the world. Again Southern confederacy at once and stop the effu- there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A cersion of blood by sending him as an ambassador tain amount of coal is valuable in any country to Jeff Davis. This is extraordinary language and there may be more than enough for the for our ex Minister to Russia and a candidate for the office of Major General. We hope Mr. Sew-importance to coal is, it will afford an opportuniard and Mr. Stanton will look to this man. His ty to the inhabitants for immediate employme speech proves him unfit either for civil or milita- till they get ready to settle permanently in their ry position. Wendell Phillips has said and can homes. If you take colonists where there is no say nothing worse. Will be be permitted to go back to Russia, and will our important interests at the sagacious Court of St. Petersburg be intrusted to a man who is so deficient in common you can yet your daily bread, as soon as you sense and sound discretion, and whose one idea reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is

What does Cassius M. Clay want? He desires to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in "make a solitude and call it peace;" and this he does upon the very heels of the news from Hilton Head that Hunter's negro brigade is an utter failure and is broken up—one half of the regiment organized having deserted, and Col. Fessenden having come home in the Arago.

There is abundant employment for the negroes in this war. Let not only Southern, but all the local mines. We have been mistaken all our lives if we do not know whitee as well as blacks look to their self-interest. Unless among those de ficient of intellect, everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here and elsewhere. If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is

to the Constitution. They are always in the Now, fellow-citizens, the questions discussed clouds, would overthrow the Constitution and have a bearing upon the war. I have not noticed launch the republic, without chart, compass or its expenses, which threaten to engulph your for- rudder, upon a sea of anarchy. But Mr. Clay tunes, for the sacrifice seems necessary; but par- and men like him ought not to be permitted to tisan sheets even wish to shield thieves from that assail the war, to discourage enlistments, and to withering sourn which is the due of men who in | sow the seeds of strife and division at the North, the crisis of the nation's fate will rob her Treas- when thorough union is absolutely essential to President Lincoln on Colonization. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

This afternoon, the President of the United North if not with black laborers with black pau- States gave audience to a committee of colored men, at the White House. They were introduced Two speeches at Washington-Master tion. E. M. Thomas, the chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation, to hear what We published yesterday, side by side on the the Executive had to say to them. Having all same page, two speeches delivered at Washing- been seated, the President, after a few prelimiton, presenting a very remarkable contrast; one nary observations, informed them that a sum of of them constitutional, statesmanlike and genial—the speech of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic; the other violent, seditious and silly—the ing the colonization, in some country, of the speech of the late American Minister to Russia. people, or a portion of them, of African descent, One speech was calculated to do good, the other thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long infinite mischief. The speech of the President to time been his inclination, to favor that cause; the deputation of colored men at the White and why, he asked, should the people of your House was sagacious and wise. It proclaimed a race be colonized, and where? Why should they great truth-that the difference between the black leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first and white races in the United States is so broad question for proper consideration. You and we that it is impossible the inferior race can ever are different races. We have between us a possess political equality with the superior and broader difference than exists between almost dominant race. The two races can not exist in any other two races. Whether it is right or freedom together; for even at the North, where wrong, I need not discuss, but this physical difno legal servitude exists, the black man is practi- ference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I cally and substantially as much a slave as he is at think. Your race suffer very greatly, many of the South. Hence the President says:
"When you cease to be slaves you are yet far your presence. In a word, we suffer on each removed from being placed on an equality with side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason, at the white race. You are cut off from many of least, why we should be separated. You here

The President-Perhaps you have long been not a single man of your race is made the equal free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, of a single man of ours. Go where you are treat in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on ed the best, and the ban is still upon you." any people. But even when you cease to be This is honest. To be the servant of the slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed white man, in some shape or other, is the normal on an equality with the white race. You are cut condition of the negro everywhere in the United off from many of the advantages which the other States, and those of the race who feel discon | race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy tented at their inevitable lot have no other rem | equality with the best when free, but on this edy than voluntary emigration and colonization - broad costinent not a single man of your race is a remedy, however, which only a very small por- made the equal of a single man of ours. Go tion, of the negroes are willing to adopt. The where you are treated the best and the ban is still President does not believe in arming the negroes upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to free them from the white man's yoke, because to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. he knows it would fail if attempted, and in the I cannot alter it, if I would. It is a fact about end would bring horrors untold upon the heads of which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We the blacks, and because he knows that the condi- look to our condition, owing to the existence of tion of the negro would not be improved by ret the two races on this continent. I need not releasing him from the restraints of legal servitude. count to you the effects upon white men, growing Hence, too, the President does not see how the out of the institution of slavery. I believe in its negro is to be bettered by emancipating him by general evil effects upon the white race. See our proclamation and leaving him to shift for himself | present condition-the country engaged in war! our white men cutting one another's throats-none How different are the language and spirit of knowing how far it will extend-and then con Cassius M. Clay. This man, born in the same sider what we know to be the truth. But for State with Mr. Lincoln, takes an entirely dif- your race among us there could not be war, alferent view. He is impractical and visionary though many men engaged on either side do not like all the Abolitionists. He does not believe in | care for you one way or the other. Neverthecolonization, because it would delay emancipalless, I repeat, without the institution of slavery, tion; and yet he says he never was in favor of im- and the colored race as a basis, the war could not mediate eman ipation, and is only now in favor bave an existence. It is better for us both, thereof it because it is a time of war. But if the pol- fore, to be separated. I know that there are free icy was not good in time of peace, war can not men among you who, even if they could better essentially change it. Mr. Clay must be aware their condition, are not as much inclined to go of the policy of the Government and the senti out of the country, as those, who being slaves, ment of the country, and yet he publicly runs could obtain their freedom on this condition. I counter to both, while he is mean enough to re- suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way tain office under the Administration. He left his of colonization is that the free colored man can post in Russia to become a Major General in the not see that his comfort would be advanced by it. army; but because the President will not make You may believe you can live free in Washing the war one of emancipation and arm the negroes | ton or anywhere in the United States the remain-

in the land. There is no parity of reason- fore me, would move in this matter, much might been systematically oppressed. There is much to Again: Abraham Lincoln is not a despot, that encourage you. For the sake of your race you he can do as he pleases in defiance of the will of should sacrifice something of your present com-American people, even it he believes in the policy fort for the purpose of being as grand in that Well, now you are going to conquer the South. been subject to the hard usages of the world. It

your force, while the other is detailed to guard future. General Washington himself endured rebel property. You are so magnanimous that greater physical hardships than if he had remained you are going to put down this gigantic effort at a British subject. Yet he was a happy man, be our national life, in the language of Jim Lane, cause he was engaged in benefitting his race; nearly eighteen months. Some of the best men The Colony of Liberia has been in existence a in this country have gone down to their graves. long time. In a certain sense it is a success. Two hundred and fifty thousand of the loyal The old President of Liberia, Roberts, has just troops of the United States have died on the bat | been with me, the first time I ever saw him. He tle field or been disabled by sickness. How says they have within the bounds of that colony many millions have you expended? Why, a sum between three and four hundred thousand people, rolling up to one thousand millions-almost one or more than in some of our old States, such as fourth the national debt of England, that has Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of the been accumulating for ages-and still you have newer States, and less than in some of our larger as that you cannot stand upright in the eyes of their descendants. Something less than twelve

consequence, and then go to work in real earnest; the similarity of climate with your native landthus being suited to your physical condition. The has evidently overturned his ill balanced judg- the best thing I know of with which to comme

whether it cannot be made of advantage to you. ship was appointed to report suitable nomina You are intelligent, and know that success does | tions for the various offices to the meeting. not as much depend on external help as self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon your-selves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provisions made that you shall not be wronged. If you will engage in the enterprise I will spend some of the money entrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government may lose the money, but we can not succeed unless we try; but we think with care we can succeed. The political affairs in Central America are not in quite as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are nding factions in that quarter; but it is true all the factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection. Besides I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurances that you should be made the equals of the best. The practical thing I want to ascertain is whether can get a number of able bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go, when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men, with their wives and children, and "cut their own fodder," so to speak? Can I have fifty? If I could find twenty-five ablebodied men with a mixture of women and children, good things in the family relation, I think I could make a successful commencement. I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance, worthy of a month's study of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you then to consider seriously, not pertaining to yourselves merely, nor for your race and ours, for the pres ent time, but as one of the things, if successfully managed, for the good of mankind-not confined to the present generation, but as-

"From age to age descends the lay To milions yet to be, Till far its echoes roll away

the President's remarks. The Chairman of the delegation briefly ren a short time give an answer." The President said-"Take your full time-no

hurry at all." The deputation then withdrew.

For the Dally State Sentinel. Boone County Democratic Conven- the slaves, and also against the frauds and cortion.

tee, the Democracy of Boone County met in mass | Investigating Committee convention at the Court House in Lebanon on 4. That we are utterly opposed to all secret Saturday, August 16, for the purpose of express | political organizations under whatever guise or ing their views on the state of the country, and manner they may appear or whatever object

by the hundred , on foot, on horseback, and in county as an unmitigated slander upon the wagons and carriages, with music and banners.

By 10 o'clock A. M., the town was fairly alive 5. That the gallant men from our county who with Democrats. One procession came in from responded to their country's call in this her hour the east side of the county containing one hun- of trial, merit, and have our warmest gratitude dreif wagons, in front of which was a large hick- on every battle field they have proved themselves fair daughters of Boone, all dressed in snowy undying fame; living we will honor them, dying white each carrying a banner, representing one we will remember them with a patriots gratof the thirty four States of our once happy but | itude. now distracted Union.

Workman was chosen President of the meeting: and on motion, W. A. Tipton and J. W. Nichol were appointed Secretaries. Dr. McWorkman, on taking the chair, ad-

My Democratic Friends: We meet here to day under peculiar circumstances. A little over a year ago our great country was happy, prosper language of another, the whole Union, from the vast military camp. I shall not occupy your time, nor is it fitting that I should do so, in discussing the causes which have brought this great calamity upon our country. My friends, I should feel the deepest mortification and shame did I believe that I had been called to this chair by traitors, but knowing most of you personally, I do not hesitate to say that a more patriotic, loyal, Union-loving convention never met in this hall see here to day men who were at the siege of Fort Meigs-men who trudged through the wilderness from Kentucky to Detroit, in defense of their country, in the war of 1812. I see men here to day who, when their country called, were found on the plains of Mexico defending American rights; and I see men here to-day whose bro thers and whose sons are now fighting the battles of the Constitution and the Union; and yet, my friends, there are those who call you traitors and Secessionists. It is not unknown to many of you that immediately after the battle of Shiloh, the Governor of our State, actuated by a spirit of humanity, called for medical aid to go to that sanguinary field to assist in caring for our sick and wounded soldiers. In obedience to that call I went to that field, and did all in my power to alleviate the sufferings of our sick and disabled. In about a week after my return the Governor tendered me the appointment of additional Assistant Surgeon to the 15th regiment Indiana volunteers, then before Corinth, where it was be lieved a great and decisive battle was about to be fought. Again I repaired to that field, and remained with my regiment in its tedious march from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth. After the evacuation of Corinth, my services being no onger required, I returned home, feeling a conciousness that I had discharged my duty; and vet there are some men who call me the biggest Secessionist of you all. Now, my friends, we must not suffer ourselves to be diverted by these taunts and jeers from the straightforward path of

patriotism and lovalty, but keep steady "step to the music of the Union." Mr. Lincoln, though not the choice of the Denocracy, is nevertheless President of the United States, elected according to the forms of that in strument, the Constitution, we all so much revere. It is, therefore, the duty of all good Democrats, as patriotic, loyal men, to give his Admin istration a cordial support in all things that are right and constitutional. And it is our duty to patiently bear all the burdens of taxation that may be imposed upon us and respond to all the 

Mr. Lincoln, I repeat, is President, and as such | The news from Europe indicate that the crops we can not as loval men oppose the Government. advices be correct, which we have some reason and worthy gentleman, is President of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, but Mr. Rey nolds is not the Railroad; neither is Mr. Lincoln large demand from France and England for our the Government. In all things wherein Mr. surplus breadstuffs. Nothing could be more fa-Reynolds administers the affairs of that corpora-vorable than this for this country in a commertion properly and honestly, he deserves the approbation and support of the stockholders and all plus, and it is upon this only we can depend to others interested. If, however, he shall do wrong prevent gold going to a much higher premium and mismanage the affairs of the road, let his than it is now, and it is in this way the inestimawrong-doing be condemned. So in regard to the Presiden, of the United States. I think I know ized by us. the sentiments of the Democracy of the county of Boone, and can say for you, therefore, that you the temperature having changed suddenly and

So long, then, as the party in power confines the prosecution of the war within the limits of the Constitution, and for the restoration of the Union we have loved so well, it is our plain duty to give it our unqualified support. My friends, you know that speech making is not my business; shall not, therefore, detain you longer. This is the first time in my life I have been called to preside over a deliberative body of any kind. I feel my inability to properly discharge the duties of this chair, and shall confidently look to those of this chair, and shall confidently look to those of you better acquainted with parliamentary usages to assist me with your counsel. I thank, you been dull and heavy, and prices largely declined, gentlemen, for the honor conferred, in making closing unsettled and nominal. me Chairman of so large and so respectable a Corn declined to 3 body of my fellow-citizens as I see before me. Rye declined to 51c. tion will now come to order and pro-

The townships being called every township in the county responded by large delegations.

On motion the Chairman appointed the following Committee on resolutions:

Samuel Evans, Riley W. Perkins, John Golds-berry, E. D. Shannon, Wm. Roberts, John C. Dailey, Dr. Samuel Rodman, John F. Stephenson, T. A. Andrews and Henry Lucas. On motion a committee of two from each town- prevented merchants from coming to the city.

The meeting was called to order at I o'clock by the Chairman, when the committee on resolutions, through Henry Lucas, their Chairman, reported the following resolutions which were unan mously adopted with the greatest enthusaism. WHEREAS, The Democratic party having from its organization been the party of the Union.

taining its dignity and majesty alike in war and in peace, against the assaults of every foe, whether foreign or domestic; and, WHEREAS, The present deplorable and unhappy condition of our country is attributable to a departure from its time honored and conserva-

faithful and true to all its requirements, main

tive principles; and, Whereas, We, the Democracy of Boone coun ty, having an abiding faith in the purity and pa-triotism of our political principles, and being un-alterably attached to the Constituion and the Union as framed by our fathers and upheld and maintained for three quarters of a century by the Democratic party, earnestly appeal to every pa-triot and lover of his country, without regard to past political opinions, to unite with us in our efforts to reconstruct the Union under the Constitution. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1, That we hereby indorse the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic Mass Convention held at the city of Indianapolis, July 30, 1862, and we recommend the same to the people of Boone county for their pure Democracy and unalloyed patriotism.

2. That we are in favor of, and demand a vigorous prosecution of the war for the purpose of suppressing the wicked and infamous rebellion now waged by the Southern States against the Constitution of our country, and that so long as the power of the Federal Government is used for The above is merely given as the substance of the legitimate purpose of asserting the constitutional power and supremacy of the General Government, we will accord to the Government and plied, that "they would hold a consultation, and the Administration our undivided support and

earnest sympathy. 3. That while we will use all our energies in meeting every demand of the Government necessary to a vigorous prosecution as d speedy termination of the present war, we solemnly protest against the use of the army, or the appropriation of the people's money, for the purpose of freeing ruptions existing in the various Departments of In pursuance of a call of the Central Committhe Government, as shown by the Congressional

they may have, and we denounce the charge At an early hour in the morning the sturdy made by the Republican party, that such an or-Democracy of old Boone began to pour into town | ganization exists in the Democratic party in this

ory wagon, drawn by ten span of horses, con- the bravest of the brave, reflecting upon their taining a band of music and thirty-four of the country the highest credit, and upon themselves

W. A. Tipton called the meeting to order at following nominations which were unanimously 10 o'clock A. M., and on his motion Dr. J. Mc- adopted by the meeting: For Representative, Robert C. McCann.

For Auditor, Henry Lucas. For Treasurer, John C. Daily. For Sheriff, Tilghman A. Andrews. For Surveyor, Henry Taylor. For Commissioner, John A. Potts.

The President then introduced the Hon. J. E. McDonald, who addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent speech, vindicating the Democracy Lakes of the north to the Rio Grande of the from the foul aspersions heaped upon it by the south, and from the Atlantic to Pacific, is one bastard Union party. Mr. McDonald was folfavette, Joseph Ristine, the Democratic candidate for Auditor of State, and by A. J. Boone of On motion of J. W. Nichol the proceedings of

this meetings were ordered to be published in the Indiana State Sentinel After giving three rousing cheers for the Union and the Constitution, as made by our fathers, and three for the ticket this day nominated, the Con-

vention adjourned. J. McWORKMAN, Chairman. W. A. TIPTON, Secretaries. J. W. NICHOL.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Aug. 20. Financial and Commercial Summary for the past week.

The money market continues to rule easy and rates of discount are generally lower. In New York the call loans are quoted at 3a4 per cent., and a dull market; the demand for money at these rates being inadequate to the

In this market call loans can be made at 5 per cent and first class thirty day paper is taken at 6 per cent, and sixty and ninety day paper at 8a 10 per cent. There is very tittle use for money with business men, and hence the circumscribed

demand for it. The events of the week have been, on the whole, not discouraging, though they have been interpreted in New York in such a way as to put up the premium on gold fully 2 per cent. but United States securities have also improved so that it can not be said that the advance in gold is the consequence of any unfavorable as-

pect the arms of the Union presented. The call for 600,000 additional troops has been responded to in a manner not even honed for a months ago, and the draft for the 300,000 nine months' men will be met with cheerfulness, so that the indications are favoreble for a successful and vigorous fall campaign, and the hope is now strong that before the winter comes the injury done the Government by the defeat at Richmond will be more than neutralized, and the rebels thoroughly defeated.

Exchange has ruled quiet and steady, with a moderate demand. Gold, silver and demand notes have all advanced, the market closing buoyant. The following are the quotations:

Demand Notes. .....614 prem.

must be recognized and obeyed by all loyal men. in all the European countries will be below an But he is not the Government. We claim the average. In England, though not an average, right of criticising the acts of the President, but they will be better than those of 1861. If these Mr. Reynolds, of Lafayette, an excellent officer to doubt, the statement made by the London

The weather has been quite cool since our last condemn the rebellion now in arms in the South and favor its speedy overthrow. decidedly, consequent upon heavy rains which fell west of this State the previous week, the range being 65 to 75 deg., a difference of fully 20 degrees as compared with the previous week. The corn in this State and Kentucky needs some rain just now, but has not been injured much so far. The inadequacy of our railways to do the business offering, has greatly restricted the business of the week, almost amounting to an embargo upon some departments.

Flour has been in light supply, and good local demand, and the market has ruled very firm

Corn declined to 33c. Oats advanced to 44c The new oats now coming in is very inferio weighing but twenty to twenty-seven lbs. to the Whisky has been steady and in fair demand at

2614 cents.

The demand for groceries has been exceedingly light and the market dull.

The late order of the Secretary of War regard. ing those absenting themselves to avoid the draft has interfered with travel to a great extent and

which has operated on business very decidedly. Refined sugar is 14c. lower, but raw under the advices from New York is held with more firm-Prices of this grade advanced 16c. per pound in New York during the week. The prices of refined sugar in this market are lower in propor-tion than they are in the East, but our merchants had bought largely before the advance there last month, and hence they are enabled to sell at present quotations, and make a moderate

WHOLE NO. 1,207.

There has been no perceptible change in coffee Beef cattle declined 50c per cental, with a supply far beyond the demand. The bulk of those in market, however, were inferior. At the close prime would not bring over \$2.75. A continued active demand for hogs at full prices. Sheep firm

and in good demand. There has been an improved feeling in the provision market again, and a better demand for bulk and smoked meats, particularly shoulders which have been sold to the extent of 700,000 lbs., at 3a314c in bulk, and 314c for smoked, loose. At the close it was rather difficult to buy good below 314c in bulk. Common hams are it good demand at 71/a73/4c canvased and packed, and sugar-cured at 91/a10c. With shipping facilities a large amount of hams and shoulders would be taken by the seaboard cities. There is, also, a continued good army demand for them. Lard has not been dealt in largely, because it can not be shipped, but is held firmly at 814a834c and in some cases 9c is asked. About 1,600 tierces chiefly country, sold at 814c, and 2,000 kegs at 834a876c, and none to be had below 9c at the close. The demand for butchers' lard is ac-

erage, are freely paid. A large quantity is being made, as herestofore, by rendering the whole hog except the hams. Mess pork has not been inquired for, and prices are nominal, though holders are firmer under the news from New York, where it advanced

tive, and 7a716c in bulk, and 716a756c in coop-

from \$11 37 to \$11 621/2 yesterday. The rates asked here range from \$9 to 9 50.

Linseed oil is still dull and unsettled; sales have been made at 75c since our last, but this rate was nominal at the close. There was not much offering, however, as it pays better to ship

it East than to sell at this rate. Pig iron has advanced \$3 per ton, and is sold sparingly at the advance. Bar iron is also 1/4c higher. Nails are firmer.

THE BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE.-Full details of the battle of Baton Rouge show it to have been one of the most important of the war. Western troops played a prominent and important part. The engagement was brought on by one of the companies of the 21st Indiana, which was on picket duty about a mile back of the camp, being driven in by the rebels. The other companies of this regiment hastened to the rescue, and though opposed to overwhelming numbers fought desperately. The New York Herald's correspondent says:

"The Indiana boys performed prodigies of valor, and kept the enemy in check for a considerable time.

Later in the fight the camp of this regiment was invaded and burned by the enemy. In the heat of the contest, the hardest brunt of the fight ing was in the center where the 14th Maine and 21st Indiana fought side by side. The Herald writer says that a rebel General paid the latter the handsome compliment of saving that but for these damned Indianians Baton Rouge would have been captured.

When the rebels commenced their retreat, Breckinridge was in such a horry that he left his sword on the field. It is to this circumstance that the story of his losing his right arm is at-

The New York Times's correspondent, who appears to have been one of the prominent officers engaged, says that one company of the Indiana regiment, who purchased their arms-the Morrill rifle-with their own money, fired between seventy and eighty rounds each, when in no case those who used the ordinary arms fired more than thirty or forty rounds. The day was intensely hot, and our men fought with the sun full in their faces, yet so ardent were they, that after the battle began a large number of the patients in the hospitals got off their beds and hastened to the field. Many of our men assert that the enemy a proached bearing the stars and stripes, and that it was by this ruse Gen. Williams lost his life. The enemy, in approaching the town, avoided our scouts by marching through

the fields instead of along the roads. On the 6th we commenced burying our dead. The number is supposed to be about eighty killed outright, but as they were brought in by friends and decently interred, the number can only be obtained from the official record. On the 6th some forty of the enemy were buried, on the 7th about one hundred and seventy, and our scouts reported that the dead were scattered along the road for five miles-wounded men who had died In their attempt to retreat. The woods were still to be searched-the Essex may possibly have made great havoc.

Regimental Order. HEADQUARTERS, 79TH REGT. IND., August 20, 1862. ( All soldiers belonging to the 79th regiment are hereby notified to report to their company or regiment immediately. All soldiers belonging to the 79th regiment

as deserters and treated accordingly. LEWIS MANKER. Captain Commanding P. G. KELSEY, Adjutant, pro tem. Appointments. The following commissions were issued yester

who are absent after the 22d inst., will be reported

Dr. Levitt Hodgkins, 1st Assistant Surgeon. Dr. G. L. Wooden, Surgeon promoted SIXTY NINTH REGIMENT. Wm. A. Bickle, of Richmond, Colonel. Dr. D. S. Evans, Surgeon.

Dr. W. B. Witt, 2d Assistant Surgeon. J. Stout, of Connersville, Lieutenant Colonel. T. S. Watterhouse. Major. Dr. David Ferguson, 1st Assistant Surgeon. SEVENTH REGIMENT .. Dr. Jonas T. Duffield, Jr., Assistant Sur-

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Dr. Fred S. Schell, Jr., Assistant Surgeon. SEVENTY FIFTH REGIMENT. John W. Pettit, Wabash, Colonel. Wm. C. Brien, Hamilton, Lt. Colonel. Cyrus I. McCabe, Hamilton, Major. James C. Medsker, Adjutant Christopher C. Arthur, Jay Co., Surgeon.

REGIMENT. Chas. W. Chapman, Kosciusko, Colonel Mason Baker, Elkhart, Major, Dr. Sheldon, Noble, Surgeon. Dr. J. A. Bassett, Elkhart, 1st Assistant Sur

Geo. C. Smith, Kosciusko, Adjutant. O. H. Woodworth, Quartermaster. Proceedings of the 30th of July State

Convention Now ready, the proceedings of the great Mass Convention of the 30th of July, including a full report of the speeches of Messrs. WICKLIFFE, CARLILE and RICHARDSON; the resolutions adopted and the Address of the Democratic State Central Committee to the people of the State. The whole makes a closely printed pamphlet of thirty-two pages, and is furnished at \$2 per hundred. This document should be placed

in the hands of every voter in the States. Or-

ders solicited. Address this office.

Disposition of the Western Troops. The Chicago Times says it has intelligence from Washington that the Government does not anticipate any necessity for removing Western troops to the East, and that it expects to employ them wholly in the Southwest. Thus, Western troops will fight directly for the preservation of a sectional interest of immense magnitude, as well as for the great common cause. They will fight directly for the unity of the Valley of the Mississippi, and for the freedom of the Mississippi itself. Though the Union cause should fail, the Northwest can never surrender the freedom of the Mississippi. But the Union cause cannot fail, it the freedom of the Mississippi be achiev-

ed. That achievement will achieve the Union.